THE COURTS.

Comptroller Green Again Beaten in His Suits.

A LEAF FROM WALL STREET.

The Value of a Boy's Leg-The Bergh Contempt Case.

addressed to Robert Link, waived an examination, and was yesterday held in \$1,000 by Commissioner Shields to await the action of the Grand

In the suit commenced in the United States Circuit Court by Mr. Dion Bouckault to recover from Mr. Joan Hart \$25,000 for the alleged intringement of his copyright of the "Shaughraun," Mr. Boucicault yesterday filed his declaration. The points embodied in it are identical with those in the suit

In the matter of an application for an injunction by the Lyman Patent Refrigerator Company, against D. J. Tompkins and a number of other butch rs, to restrain the desendants from using certain reirigerators, which plaintiffs claim to be an infringement of their patent, Judge Blatchford ordered the case to go to a final hearing.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

Comptroller Green was again beaten yesterday in one of his suits, contesting payment of claim ants against the city. In 1871 Murphy & Nes-bitt furnished material for building the Third District Court House, their bill amounting to \$7,000. The Commissioners certified the bill as correct, and the same was presented to the Board of Audit, which referred the matter to R. G. Hatfleid, who examined the work and reported the bill justive due. Hereuson the bill received the approved sanction of the Board of Audit. Payment of the same was demanded of Comptroler Green and he refused to pay it. Suit was brought against the city, and the case came to trial yesterday before Junge Bononne, holding Supreme Court, Circoit, Part 3. The desence was that there were no funds in the city Treasury applicable to the payment of the bill, and that, aithough the city had a right to issue bonds to cover its payment, no bonds had been issued. Junge Bononne directed a verdict for the plaintiff or \$7,582 92, the full amount claimed, with interest. correct, and the same was presented to the Board

Jeremiah B. Scranton bought of George A. Osgood a "put" for 500 shares of Western Union Telegraph at eighty per cent, the same expiring on the 12th of June last. On the day named he tendered to Mr. Osgood the stock, the value then

PUT OUT ABOUT A "PUT."

being from 72% to 72%. The latter refused to ac being from 72% to 72%. The latter refused to accept it, and thereupon suit was brought by Mr. Strauton for \$3,828, the difference in value. The case was tried yesterday before Judge Speir, holding Superior Contt. Trial term, Part 1. The celeuce was that there was no agreement by the plaintiff that he would deliver the slock; that the plaintiff that he would deliver; that there was not a reasonable notice given of the saie; that it was sold at private instead of public market, and, dinsily, that the whole affair was a mere gambling transaction. Various motions were made to dissing the complaint, but each was denied. Judge Speir directed a verdict for the plaintiff or \$4,015, being the whole amount sued for, with interest.

VALUE OF A BOY'S LEG. The suit brought by the father of Behrens Dunoldt, an iniant six years old, against John Relier and Henry Schiffer, for \$20,000 damages, on account of injuries he received through the rolling of a log on his leg, necessitating its amoutation, through the alleged negligence of the defendants unrough the alleged negligence of the defendants' workmen while building a brewery on Third avenue, near Ninety-second street (the full particulars of which have been given in the Herald), was concluded yesterday before Judge Curtis, in the Superior Court. Considerable time was occupied by the opposing counsel in summing up, after which Judge Curtis charged the jury, stating with great clearness and succinctness the questions upon which they were to pass. The case was given to the jury about four o'clock, and after an absence of an nour and a half they brought in a verdict for \$500 for the pialatif.

OYER AND TERMINER. DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY-THE LOT-

TERY POLICY BACKERS. On the reassembling of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, Judge Barrett on the bench, no

cases were ready for trial. The Grand Jury brought in a batch of additional indictments, and, having received the thanks of indictments, and, having received the thanks of the Court for the fathful manner in which they had performed their duries, were discourged.

A la ge namoer of indictments have been found by this jury, but none of unusual character. It is reported, however, that they had under investigation the subject of lottery policy dealers, and that there is a strong probability that the present dealers under indictment will be discourged and an enort made to bring 10 trial the backers.

A petit intry was drawn for Monday, after which

DECISIONS. .

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.
Harris ve. Johnston.—Memorandum for counsel.
Martin vs. Siccum.—There is no certificate from
the sucriff that Clarke relused to give a certifi-

Smith vs. Schade; Acheson vs. Acheson.—
Smith vs. Schade; Acheson vs. Acheson.—
In the Matter of Eisele.—When this matter first
came before me I refused to vacate the assessment, in obedience to she decision of the General
Term in the matter of Philips. The case having
been reopened to enable the jethiogers to put in
further proofs, the matter again comes before me
and a motion to vacate the assessment. As the
Phillis case has been reversed in the Court of
A.-peals, and no longer controls me, I direct the
assessment to be vacated. SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.
Brody vs. Brody.—Judgment for plaintiff. See

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Refore secorder Hackett. THE BERGH CONTEMPT CASE.

The hearing in the matter of the alleged contempt of Court by Mr. Henry Berga in sending a communication to the Grand Jury was had before

the Recorder yesterday.

Mr. Berga appeared with his counsel, Mr. Gerry, and District Attorney Phelps represented the peo-

Mr. Gerry was about proceeding with his argument to quash the presentment of the Grand Jury when His Honor the Recorder said that he wou sot hear any argument until Mr. Bergu answered the following question, which was read to him by the collowing question, which was read to him by the clerk:—"Art. Henry Bergh, did you write or cause to be written, and send or cluse to be sent, the annexed original letter to the Grand Jury of this court, at this term, with the intention that the said letter should read the said Grand Jury?" After consulting with his counsel Mr. Bergh made this reals:

made this reply:—
"I did, in view of the facts and under the circumstances stated and reserved to in the papers, which I now submit and name to the Court," These were the original affidavits upon which the counsel bases his motion to quash the present-

ment.

The Recorder said that as the amdavits were voluminous he would not interrupt the onsiness of the Court by waiting to peruse them. He postponed the further consideration of the matter till Monday, at eleven o'clock.

LARCENIES. Julia Farrell, who was charged with stealing, on the 10th of November last, a lace shawl and a pair of bracelets belonging to James J. Hickson pleaded guilty to an attempt. There were mitigating circumstances which led his Honor to send the prisoner to the Penitentiary for six months. The same punishment was indicted upon John McKnigat, who was charged, with four boys, with committing a burgary upon the glocery store of Cornelius O'Brien, No. 1,255 Third avenue, on the Slat of January, when a small quantity of codes and tomatoes were stolen. He pleaded guilty to petit increny. Janes McKnigut, the inther of the boy, was tried and acquirted of the charge of receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen.

on Henry pleaded guilty to grand inreeny, the gation being tout on the 19th of this month he sloo worth of jewelry and \$25 in money from house of Mr. Robert Money enny, No. 151 East fify-sixth street. He was sent to the State son for three years and six mouths. In Smith, who was charged with stealing \$54 th of silverware on the 20th of February, and guilty to an attempt at grand inverse.

John, who had beaten her. When Mead was arrested and brought to Court, she begged the Judge so piteously that he was induced to let the man go. Yesterday she appeared again, and, at her in-

Yesterday she appeared again, and, at her instance, John was again arrested. It appeared that as soon as John got home, after teiny discharged, he manifested his appreciation of Delian's magnanimity by smasning her in the nose and divesting her acarified countenance of the oits of plaster which the doctor had placed there.

When her husband was arraigned yesterday she again petitioned the Judge to let him go, but it was of no use. The Judge to let him go, but it was of an use. The Judge insisted on her pressing the charge, and mead was committed until he could find \$500 ball to keep the peace for twelve months.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW. Michael Duane, of No. 34 City Hall place, and Dan. Driscoil, of No. 24 City Hall place, were yesterday held to answer the charge of violating the Excise law, in default of \$300.

. ARREST OF PICEPOCKETS. John Kelly and John Cattigan were arrested on the corner of Fulton street and Broadway resterday by Central Office detectives on a charge of attempting to pick a woman's pocket. Both held in default of \$300 and to appear at Special sessions.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY BOBBERY. The examination of Lawrence Noonan, who was charged with complicity in the Adams Express Company robbery, was held yesterday morning. The enarge of grand larceny or roopery was stroken out and one for receiving stone pro erty inserted, as the evidence in the case only warranted such a charge. On the amended charge Noonan was held.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT. Before Judge Bixby. THE DUNLOP BOBBERY.

Judge Bixby yesterday continued the examination in the case of Evander C. Dunlop, of the Pine Tree State, who met with such a heavy loss, as alleged, in the liquor saloon of Harmon Snute, No. 31 Amity street. A number of persons appear to have been implicated in the roobery. The names of those arraigned are Hattie Adams, James Beil, of those arraigued are Hattle Adams, James Bell, Henry Schriegel, Harmon M. Shute and Henry Bielman. Dunlop identified Sinte as the man who sold him the drink which stupefied him, and Bielman as Shute's bartender, who was present at the time. Schriegel is another bartender, who gave Dunlop his waten in the moraing, telling that he had "hung it up" for crinks. The woman Adams and James Bell he remembered as having been in the rear room, back of the store, when he awoke next morning from his stupor. The envelope enclosing two checks for \$3,000 together, which were sent to Earle's Hotel on the same day, bore a superscription very much resembling Bielbore a superscription very much resembling Bielman's handwriting. Harman Shute, his wite Ann and his brother Henry were held in \$300 each on a charge of selling liquor without a license. The other prisoners were committed in \$1,500 each to answer the charge of larceny.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT. Before Judge Sherwood. TRACING A HEAVY BURGLARY.

On the night of February 23 the premises of Martin Specht, No. 220 Bivington street, were entered by means of an opening made through the floor from the cellar, and some 400 yards of cloth, valued at \$3,000, were carried off. Martin Specut reported the case at Police Headquarters. and Detectives Lyon and King were detailed to work it up. Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, while the aloresaid officers were walking along the Bowery they noticed a truck with a load of cloin crive up and a man named John Thompson walking alongside, whose lace is well known in the Central Office. The truck stopped in tront of No. 173 Bowery, between Broome and Delancey streets. At the same time a man named William Devlin, who was walking on the other side of the street, stopped on the corner of Broome and raised his hat, and then John Thompson came forward and commenced unloading the truck. Detective King ran across the street to secure Devilin and Detective Lyons at once pounced upon Thompson. Thompson, being a powerful man, threw Lyons to the ground, but was brought to bay by Odicer Woods, who but a pistol to his head and compelled a surrender. Both Devlin and Thompson were finally secured and brought before Judge Shei wood at Essex Market yesterday afternoon. The goods on the truck, which amounted to \$2,500 in value, were identified by Specat as his priperty, and both prisoners were neid in \$5,000 each to answer. The driver of the truck, william A. stey-ason testified that he was employed by the prisoner Thompson to carry the goods from No. 59 Sheriff street to No. 173 Bowery, where they were apprehended. work it up. Yesterday morning, about eleven

BAID UPON MILKMEN.

Officer Joseph A. Gardner, of the Sanitary Squad. preserred charges o adulterating milk against three different dealers—Henry Dorzbacher, of No. 16s First avenue: Joseph Schenck, of No. 135 East Houston street, and Joseph S. Watkin, of No. 33 First avenue. Charles F. Chandler, M. D., President of the Hearth Board, appeared before the Justice as the principal witness against them. The Judge held them in \$500 ball each to answer.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1875. No. 202. The Mechanics and Grocers' Bank vs. The Union Bank, of Louisiana—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—The Union Bank, having loaned the plaintiff bank \$130,000 in Confed. erate money, in 1862, which was evidenced by checks given in favor o. the latter, sought to re-cover in lawful money of the United States. The Provost Court, established by General Butler, gave judgment in favor of the Union Bank, and the porrowing bank was compelled to pay in its own notes. This action was to recover the amount paid, and was against the plaintiff. The Supreme Court of the State affirmed the judgment, holding that, by authority of the President, General Butler had power to establish the Court, and that it had jurisdiction to try the cause and actermine the controversy; also, that if the judgment of the Provost Court were to be considered as originally void it was validated by the constitution of the State, and that made a bar to the action. This judgment is assigned as error, the plaintin in error maintaining that the Provost Court was not and could not be authorized to give judgment in the case; that its judgment varied the contract between the parties, which was that the money should be returned in Confederale money. E. & A. C. Jania for plainting in error, P. Paluips for defendant. Court of the State affirmed the judgment, holding

ment in the case; that its judgment varied the contract between the parties, which was that the money should be returned in Confedera, emoney. E. & A. C. Janin for plaintiff in error, P. Pullips for defendant.

Mo. 204. Brown vs. Brackett et al.—Error to the Supreme Court of California.—This action was brought by Brown to recover a tract of land in Main county, California, originally gran ed by the Mexican government to one Mesa. The answers of the defendants, twenty-five in number, defined Brown's title, and set up their own under the United States. The Court granted a nonsuit, finding that the plaintiff had failed to prove that the land in question was a part of the land on-firmed to his grantor. This writ of error is taken, the position being that the act of 1851, in relation to private land claims, is drawing question in the eccision of the case. The defendant in error moves to dismiss on the ground that, as no ouster was shown, the case did not proceed are enough to hisvoire the consideration and construction of the act. Submitted on the ories, without argument. C. T. Butts for plaintiff in error, John M. Coghian for defendant.

No. 200. Little 's. Alexander—Appeal from the Circuit court for the Western District of North Carolina.—In this case the defendant recovered a judgment against his father, a bankrupt, within four months of his being so declared on the period of his creditors; and afterward certain lands of the oankrupt were seized in ex-cution to satisfy the judgment. The plaintiff in error, as assignee, seeks to enjoin the sale; claiming that the ather suffered the judgment to be taken in fraud of his creditors, and with the intent to prefer the son as a creditor, and that the son had reasonable cause to believe his father libolity before and during the war, and in 1860 the notes of the independents were renewed. The Court held the renewal of the notes a transaction in good faith, and in no way giving a fraudulently colored to the plaintiff. The case is orought here upon the alegation that the pri

He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

The herorder disposed of over 170 cases during the February term, which closed yesterday.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Kilbreth.

A WIPE'S DEVOTION.

Mrs. Deliah Mead, who lives at No. 252 Mott street, appeared before Judge Kilbreth on Wednesday morning last to complain of her husband,

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

MR. GREEN'S OBSTRUCTIVENESS-WHOLESALE TRANSFERS OF SERGEANTS.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday alternoon, the full Board being

After the transaction of routine business a communication was received from the Comptroller, refusing to pay \$5,000 asked for by the Board for the construction of a new precinct station house until a site had been selected and decided upon by the Board of Aldermen. It was referred

to the Finance Committee.

By vote of the Board Richard Barrett, Andrew Moloney, W. J. Huston and Edward Whalen were appointed patrolmen on the force.

A list of a number of transfers was read by the President of the Board. These were of twelve patrolmen from the Twenty-ourth precinct (police boat) to various inland precincts, and vice versa. On vote the list was adopted, when Commissioner Voorhis said that he hardly thought the action was proper. Mr. Matsell said they had seen the list, and were prepared for it, but still if some other action was preferable he was willing. Mr. Disbecker then moved that it be referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. The vote was, therefore, reconsidered and this action taken apparently much to the displeasure of Commis' sioner Durvee. A petition was read from the members of the

Alanson Methodist Episcopal courch, Noriolk street, which stated that according to section 21, chapter 549, of the Laws of the State it was incumbent upon the police force to regulate the sale of liquors so that none should be sold on Sundays or at certain hours of the night. This law was publicly broken every day by a number of citizens cashing themselves respectable. Commissioner Voorsis, who read the petition, said that he understood the original was signed by over 7,000 people on the east side and that it was 150 leet in length. He said that some weeks ago instructions were given to the captains of the various precincis to have the law enforced, but that, when arked how it operated, these gentlemen stated that no particular attention had been paid to it. He, therefore, moved that the whole subject be referred to the Superintendent for action, with instructions to have the law enforced, which was carried. This means a return of the

subject be referred to the Superintendent for action, with instructions to have the law enforced, which was carried. This means a return of the excise times.

It was reported by the Committee on Rules and Discipline that Charles Wandling, of the Tenth precinct, be promoted from patrolman to roundsman, which was carried.

TRANSPERS OF SERGEANTS.

The Committee on Rules and Discipline reported in favor of the transier of a large oatch of sergeants, which was carried, as follows, the transierral to take place on March 1:—

Frank B. Randall, from Twanty-first to First precinct; George L. Luther, Third to First, W. W. Sullivan, Thirteening, Sixthic That, John J. Russeld, Seventeenth to Fourit, theron T. Thompson, Lucasall, Seventeenth to Sixth; Francis C. Banfeld, First to Seventh; James Lonsdale, Third to Seventh; Advard Kuight, Tenth to Sixth; Francis C. Banfeld, First to Seventh; James Lonsdale, Third to Seventh; Adward Kuight, Tenth to Eighth; Frank W. Robb, Eleventh to Eighth; William H. Christie, Twenty-eighth to Nint; Andrew Doyle, Seventeenth to Tenth; William Kass, sixteenth to Teuth, William chultze, Iwenty-ninth to Eleventh; George Armstrong, Nineteenth sub to Iwellth; M. M. Rooney, Eighth to Twelth; H. J. Miner, Fifth to Thirteenth; O. E. Townes, Iwenty-eighth to Sixteenth to Teuth, William Chultze, Iwenty-ninth to Sixteenth to Teuth, William Chultze, Iwenty-ninth to Sixteenth to Nineteenth; U. F. Buck. Twenty-eighth to Seventeenth; Robert Castle, Twenty-eighth to Seventeenth; J. F. Buck. Twenty-eighth to Seventeenth; J. F. Buck. Twenty-eighth to Kighteenth; H. K. Woodrug, Tweltin to Kighteenth; H. K. Woodrug, Tweltin to Kighteenth; H. K. Woodrug, Tweltin to Sixteenth to Iwenty-sixth to Swineth to Swineth to Swineth to Swineth to Swineth to Swi

The Chief Clerk notified Captain Killales, of

men here that the piace is indebted for such spien-did specimens of norsedesn that may be seen al-most any day scudding over the snow on Bodite's track or on the line drives heresbout, of which the

track or on the fine drives hereacout, of which the loilowing deserve mention:—

Moses Wright's Clara G., a six-year-old bay mare, by Kemble Jackson, dam by Kysdyk's Hambletonian. She has never been trained, but shows a 2:35 gait on the road.

Harbor Master Beil's promising three-year-old bay cott, Independent, by Hamblet man, and a Kemble Jackson mare. This is considered one of the best cotts in this county of good horses, and can trot inside of 2:40 already. It will take \$5,000 to buy him.

to buy him.

Asa Eaton's Nell, a seven-year-old bay mare, out
of "the old horse." Good for 2:30 on the road.
Charler Falmer's brown mare, five years old, by
John E. Wood's Knieserboeker. This young mare
has trotted in 2:30 and is to be given a thorough

training.

The remarkable team of bay mares owned by C.
Macardie. They are four and five years old respectively; are by Knickerbocker, and can trot in
2:35.

spectively; are by Knickerbocker, and can trot in 27:35.

Susie, a seven-year-old bay mare, owned by H. R. Wilcox. She is by Major Ed-ail, her dam being a Star mare. She has never been trained, but can get away with 2:30 casily.

Robert Babcock's splendid bay mare, six years old, by Middletown out of a Clay mare. Tais mare is a maryel of grace and symmetry and has made her mile in 2:30.

Coionel Dusenberry's bay gelding Hercules, of Hambietonian and Star blood. Itils promising horse is six years old and can trot in '30.

John McQuoid's Bay Ranger, seven years old, by Major Edsail, dam by Abdaliah. A sincoth, easy stepper, making 2:35 with very little enort.

The old the best stallions in the country are owned in Middletown—John E. Wood's Knickerbocker and James M. Mills' Chosrose, both by Hambietonian, the former's dam being by George M. Patchen. Mr. Mills' horse has a record of 2:40, but can better it. Mr. Wood's stallion has never been trained for speed, but is very fast.

LA COMMUNE.

The following thoughts were written to a doc tor to Brooklyn by his irlend; but being of more than personal interest, they have been sent to the HERALD for publication. It will be seen that they give an intelligent, practical and withat thoroughly Scriptural turn to this great bugbear of the present age-Communism-and show that in its truest and best sense it is a different thing from that which it is generally conceived to be:-

in its truest and best sense it is a different thing from that which it is generally conceived to be:—

COMMUNISTIC ASSOCIATION.

My GOOD FRIEND—I am grad to respond to your request. Certainly we need association, and such association as shall not only secure each individual from obsessing and depressing spirits, but such also as shall be so in accord with divine order that spirits small seek to come into rapport for their own elevation, instead of claiming to be able to advance those jet in the form, and in a great many other ways to promote personal development. Association may be either temporary and occasional, or continuous and permanent. There is he question but that the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost led to such a love for man that the converts preferred to be "all together, and to have all things common." No deaut they may that they had no desire for the influence of the other's fatth and love, and they saw this so clearly that they had no desire for separate interests. But the main point to understand is this, the conception of community life and the ability to ultimate it were the gifts of the Holy Spirit. None of those converted would ever have dreamed of such a life, much less have lived it, but that God revealed it and gave the power, and he did and whi give the perception and the nie to all who could or can now receive it. But he wao has "not ears to hear cannot hear what the Spirit saith to the churenes." The spirit ear must be unsessed by the removal of the carnal endumbrance to spirit indux on the Course of Spirits in the neavens who could and did influence, but they were not the Carist of God. So to-only there are mustudes of spirits in the body ready to influence, but they are not the Commonier; they do not bring the Commonier; they do not bring the Comist. You say the Commonier on the course.

are not the Comiorier; they do not bring the Carist.

You say the Comiorier; they do not bring the Carist.

You say the Comiorier does not come to you, or, ather, you say you are not comioried, which is the same tang, for God wishes to comfort and will at the earliest moment possible. I would like to pursue this, but I have only written it as a basis to answer my ideas of association. Association is not possible as a permanent thing, except as God reveals the method and present purposs and inspires with the requisite will power. We may all derive much good from temporary association, but I understand you to Inquire about the perdanent. At any late certain principles must be understood to comprehead either. It is plain we need the "Comforter," which is the Holy Spirit. It is not so plain, but I assume it, that our carnal natures prevent our being open to the Holy Spirit. All our purposes are based on our convictions and perceptions. We must have the spiritual eye opened. I presume, then, when the Holy Ghost descended on the day of Peatecost he revealed conceptions beyond the power of Christians to make perpetual and universal. Men were not developed. We are approaching a new and more powerful descent, and let us look at the historical preparation to get us away from carnal to spiritual possibilities.

I am assuming now that permanent association

and more powerful descent, and let us look at the historical preparation to get us away from carnal to spiritual possibilities.

I am assuming now that permanent association is the ultimate necessity and end. The first step for man to take is to say he will not aim in mis carnal nature, and, it so, fe will need association with those who agree with him. This phase has bad two expressions. The Shakers banged together and virtually said love cannot be sanctified; so we will not love. The sexes shall be spiritually emasculated. This opened them to some extraoramary spiritual influx, but it was of a kind that closed their eyes to the idea of sanctification, and they became "fixed to the point to which they had attained," and could not, like Faul, press on ward. Shift this must be the first step in all numan experience. The second step was taken by the Oncius community, who said, we will regulate love (and, bear in mind, love is of God and is God), we will regulate love of majorities. This is precisely the "irruit of the knowledge of god and evil" bat God had reserved. Lower dies defined, of the Agenteenth Preceding in the control of the control of

THE GITY MILK TRADE.

A General Official Test of the Lacteal Fluid Now in Progress.

The Law Against Adulteration To Be Rigidly Enforced.

THE SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION.

A Subject in Which Every One Is Interested.

There is no subject in which the community is

more deeply interested than in that of having

always at command an abundant supply of milk.

free from impurities and obtainable at a reason

able price. The article constitutes so large and important an item in the consumption of ail classes-young and old, vigorous and infirm, rich and poor-that laws have been enacted, and are now in force, to protect the public from imposition by the sale of adulterated milk. It appears that during the past few weeks numerous communications have been received by the Board of Health complaining of the inferiority of the article lurnished by grocerymen and other dealers, and representations have also been made by farmers that by the time the pure milk furnished by them reaches the family table it is very largely diluted with water. The great use and value of milk, which may be considered a necessity for the health and comfort of human beings from greatly impaired. By the introduction of water it ceases to be wholesome, and palatable, and it has been demonstrated that adulteration in the manner stated has caused the outbreak of a virulent form of typhoid fever among people who habitually used it. The Board of Health have directed several sanitary officers to visit the various places in the city where mile is retailed, with the view of testing its strength and quality. They have been several days engaged in the work, and so far the results show that good grounds for public dissatisfaction exist. The lactometers w are used indicate a very general use of water. The son shall have at any place where milk is kept for shall any one bring or send to said city any unwholesome, watered or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows or other animals that for the most part live in stables, or that are fed on swill, garbage or other like substances." It is further provided that parties properly authorized by the Realth Department shall be at liberty to fully in-spect the liquid, and all reasonable and proper questions relative to the condition thereof must be answered. The Commissioners, it seems, are resolved to protect the public from the sale of deleterious milk by prosecuting parties who know-ingly vend it, as a warning to others who engage in the netarious business. They deem it, besides, prudent to commence operations in the winter season, so that when summer comes and the con sumption of milk doubles, every dealer, without alties prescriped by law will be urged after conviction, and the summary measures that are authorized to be taken in reference to unhealthy food offered for sale will invariably be adopted.

the milk trade of New York is of vast proportions. An immense amount of capital is invested in it, and employment is afforded to thousands of persons engaged on the farms and in the traffic. Many hundreds of vehicles are used in supplying the commodity to families at their residences, and forms a very considerable item in their earnings.
Milk, it may be said, goes to make up a considerable portion of the food consumed by mankind in all climes. The Laplander delights in the milk of the reindeer; the Bedouin of the desert in that of the camel; the mountaineers of the Alps depend and ass in other countries contribute liberally to health and comfort. But the milk of the cow is what gains the most favor in Europe and the United States, and it appears most extensively on all occasions when good and nourishing food is required. New York is supplied by the various railthe New Jersey side or on the island itself. The milk arrives at midnight, and is immediately removed by the wholesale dealers and by a class

edly injurious to health, particularly in the cases of young children and invalids. But adulteration by water is also dangerous, and, as stated before, has caused levers to break out. In Eugland it was found necessary about two years since to pass a stringent act of Partisment against the practice, which had grown general, of extensively watering milk. In several public insulations in London typhoid lever appeared and carried off a large number of victims. The cause of the disease was traced to the use of impure milk, and on further investigation it was found that the parties who supplied it were in the habit of filling their cans with water from pumps near cess-poots and in cow-sheds, and thus poisoning the commodity. It was discovered also that washing the vessels with the same kind of water failed to ceanse them.

New york from water as Milk.

Not long ago, in the city of New York, a policeman observed a milkman, early in the morning on his way to the Eric depot, stop at a pump and commence failing his cans. He watered for his station house. The contents of the cans were subjected to analysis, and it turned out that the liquid intended to be supplied to families as a pure and good article was four pints milk and six pints water. The water was examined under the microscope and exhibited signist that the Hoard of Health did not deem it prudent to lary before the public. People who have not investigated the subject will therefore perceive the great need of the measures now in progress of provect families from the trades of some unprincipled men who sell a spurious and nozious compound that must certainly bring disease into the midst.

CNAGES AND RISKS IN THE TRADE.

There are, no doubt, a great many honorable was carried with the reference was warden and was a second of the carried with the sell can be not an early to the carried with the sell can be made who are as a second of the carried with the sell can be not an early to the carried with the sell can be not an early to the carried with the sell can be not

protect families from the frauds of some unprincipled men who sell a spurious and nox ous compound that must certainly bring disease into their miost.

CSAGES AND RISES IN THE TRADE.

There are, no doubt, a great many honorable men engaged in the milk trade, and who are lar above adulterating the commodity. It is generally admitted by dealers and by the health authorities that larmers use little or no waler, and that it is their interest that it should reach the consumer as it comes from the cow. The business, like all others, is not free from risks. Their is leakage caused by handling in transportation, and in the very warm weather there is loss by milk torning cour and valueless. Again, milk is injured by freezing. When it meets by means of artificial heat it loss its strength and bland flavor, and becomes more or less unsalable. Wholesale dealers, according to the usages of the trade, take back all final the retailers do not dispose of, and this generally becomes a total oss. Milk is soul in very small quantities, and the poorer class of people are unsatisfied unless they get what is considered good measure. In fact, as was stated at one large house in the Fourth ward, three pints are expected to be supplied when a quart is called for and a quart only paid for. Water is therefore filled in to save actual loss, and no dom't this cheep but injurious element is further added as it passes through several hands. Salt is frequently used at present to neutralize the watery appearance and it would seem that salron is also employed t. give a rich color. So lar as concerasime and chalk, these ingredients, it is alleged, are rarely or ever added, for the reason that they could not be kept in solution and would at once sink to the bottom, and the adulteration appearance. The Joshers and shifted they are a distinct class from regular whole are dealers who get their supplies direct from the larmers. The specialors, it is alleged, purchase skim milk at a low price, which they milk in equal quantities with pure milk, and se

PRESS NOTES ON THE TILDEN AND WICKHAM SCHISM.

Governor Tilden is entirely right .- Bufalo Courier (dem). When rogues fall out honest men get their

dues .- Rochester Express (rep). The Costigan bill (nome rule) ; just what is de manded by great democratic majorities of the people of New York city.-Rochester Union (de

Will lead to a schism in the democratic ranks of New York.—Pittsburg Dispatch (rep). We do not apprehend that the Costigan bill will pass the Senate, but if it should Mr. Samuel J. Tilden will come to griet.—Buffalo Express (rep).

The bill will iail in the Senate, and it not there, then let the Governor put his foot down on it.-

The proper place for the bill now, since it is entirely a democratic home rule measure, is under the Governor's loot .- Binghamton Re

(rep).

The two factions have each other . by the throat .- Lockport Journal (rep).

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